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OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861

MRS. R. B. JUDD.

It will be a matter for profound gratification to the thousands of friends of the Hon. Norman B. Judd that he has received the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. While we much regret to lose him from our city and State during the next four years, we can but gladly welcome to that he richly merited the high distinction conferred upon him. The mission to Prussia ranks next in the diplomatic service after those to Great Britain and France.

VIRGINIA.

The Old Dominion seems still to be halting between two opinions—or rather, to be desperately bent upon staying in the Union. If the editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times* were safely back in that blind and obstinate commonwealth, she would go out at once, of course. It is evident that Virginia is loth to cut herself away from these eminent luminaries, by Secession. She can dispense with their advice, but she cannot do without their society.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In the South yesterday Mr. Clingman remarked that he regarded the President's inaugural a declaration of war, and Mr. Douglas replied that it looked to him more like a peace document. (Chicago *Times* please notice.)

No more appointments are yet announced, beyond those of Hon. N. B. Judd, (Minister to Prussia) and Frederick W. Seward (Assistant Secretary of State.) It is tolerably certain, however, that Col. Forney will not be the mission to France, and probable that Cassius M. Clay will be accredited to the Court of St. James.

The Terrible Famine in Kansas.

Some of Gov. Denison's friends concede that he will be rejected by the Kansas State Senate. It is proposed to introduce a resolution to-morrow, that the General Assembly go into joint Convention for election or rejection, early next week. If the latter course is adopted, the old or present Governor will serve another year. If the first is adopted, the election of Governor will devolve upon the people, and Denison would probably be elected. Subsequent ballots, as between Stringer and Denison would probably be decisive of the election of the former, for instance, I think that if the contest should be narrowed down to these two, Sherman would receive the Democratic votes in the Senate, perhaps all but six or seven, and Stringer would receive all the Republican votes in the Senate, and would get 32 out of 56 Republican votes in the House on a informal ballot, but the argument in relation to the danger of dividing the party, and the change conditions very materially. Governor Denison would have the advantage of a steady party support vote. In the event of radical dissension in the ranks of the Democratic majorities, some members are mooting the idea of the possibility of Noah H. Swayne, Esq., of Columbus, becoming a candidate. He is certainly the most imposing new timber for Senator now mentioned, and his election would satisfy, if not satisfy, nearly all the Republicans. He is certainly about the most popular man in the State, and should be found impossible to elect Sherman or Denison. If a caucus should be held to-night, I have no doubt Sherman would receive a majority—probably 82 out of eighty-one votes.

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The Fertile Fanatic in Kansas.

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Secretary Holt's Denunciation of Floyd—Son in the Cabinet.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Secretary Holt published to-day an overwhelming expose of the treason of the late Secretary, Floyd. The following are the material points:

"We have here a distinct, exultant appeal on the part of the Hon. Secretary that what he considered the election of October he declined to those in open rebellion against the Union, from whom nothing could be derived from the Administration, and that he would not, under the seals of a confidence that, from the beginning of our history as a nation, had never been violated. This step not merely endangered the highest public interests, but cast the imputation upon the loyal people of two hundred and fifty innocent men, who had never wronged the nation. Secretary, and who by proceeding to Charleston Harbor would only obeying the lawful command of their superior officers. The armed enemies of the Government were arming under the most solemn sanctions of an oath, sure as he desire that rest upon their guard, and the frill vested that was bearing secret to its friends received a warm welcome from leading cannon.

It is well known that a persistent falsification of facts, policy and conduct of the late Administration in its relations to the South, has proved a potent instrumentality for inflaming the popular mind of that distracted portion of the country, and for precipitating the secession movement which could possibly have occurred. Subsequent to the election of Mr. Lincoln, the General Assembly of Virginia, with a view to the movement which could possibly effect this end, passed the following resolution: Resolved, That the vote of the General Assembly of Virginia, in relation to the election of President and Vice President, should be given in the event of the failure of the General Assembly to appoint electors, by the vote of the people of the State, by general ticket, and that the Governor communicate this resolution to the Governors of the several States.

Subsequently to the passage of this resolution, Mr. Seward, in a speech at Auburn, declared that the election of Mr. Lincoln was a triumph of the Republican party over the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party was dead. Subsequently to the election, Mr. Seward, in a speech at Auburn, declared that the election of Mr. Lincoln was a triumph of the Republican party over the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party was dead. Subsequently to the election, Mr. Seward, in a speech at Auburn, declared that the election of Mr. Lincoln was a triumph of the Republican party over the Democratic party, and that the Democratic party was dead.

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A Legislative Gem—Law Against Traveling Strangers in Illinois.

[From the Illinois State Journal.]

Among other funny sets of legislation passed by our late General Assembly, was one providing that no person shall in future drive any animal or vehicle over any of the public highways of this State, except under the penalty of a five dollar fine. How the people are to get over the prairies, creeks, our Saloons had not the kindness to inform us. They certainly do not suppose the entire population will take to water sooner than disregard the law.

The act reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1861, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to drive any wagon, carriage, dray, cart or other vehicle or conveyance, or any horse, mare, mule or ox, or other animal, or any number of the same, owned by the public, within the limits of this State, for the purpose of passing over the public highways thereof, at a greater rate of speed than eight miles per hour, unless the person driving shall be compelled, either by a justice of the peace, or by an individual, to drive at a greater speed, to the nearest justice of the peace, or to the nearest house, or to the nearest place of entertainment, and shall be allowed a reasonable time to rest and refresh his team, and for the purpose of obtaining food for himself and team; and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars, which shall be collected, either before a justice of the peace, or by an individual, in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, by action of debt, before any court of competent jurisdiction; and when collected by action, one-half of the amount collected shall be paid to the plaintiff in such action, and the other half to the use of the county in which such action is brought.

SEC. 2. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the first day of July, A. D. 1861.

Now is your time to secure a vast moral good in Kansas, by returning to your godly ministers and churches your money, and sending as many more as you can. But send none but holy, humble, meek and godly men, who will attend their own business, which is to persuade bad men to become good men, and the good better; who will not go there to engage in worldly speculations, money-making, politics, &c., thereby destroying their own influence and hindering that of others.

Holy, godlike ministers! what a field is open before you to pour into the minds of the suffering starving, dying, the consolations of religion. The rebellion of Kansas looms up by the moral heavens above all others. The minds of the people are armed from the world and their hearts more easily impressed with divine truth. Pierce has done his "will and pewder," bloodshed and murder could not do—make friends of neighbors who were soulless before. Party spirit and party feeling are now buried, to a great extent, in common sympathy of the.

Christian minister, Christian churches, Christian brother! now is your chance to do good to Kansas—a moral chance that can be done. It is not your power, (Zet 2. 4c) but God of you as of Jerusalem, "O, that thou hadst known in this thy day the things which belong to thy peace." Now is "thy day" for Kansas. Known thou your liberality in Christ improved and stirred.

D. CLEVER.

Chicago, March, 1861.

A Philadelphia Assailant turns Mrs. Chicago Patriot.

The Philadelphia *Evening Mail* found an able review of the Administration of James Buchanan in the following terrible sentiments:

"Regarded in its relations to a united Government, the Administration of James Buchanan is the most disastrous that has ever existed. Its influence has been felt in the halls of legislation, through the press, in the social circle, and in the family. It has poisoned the fountains of public and private virtue, and has left a moral pestilence in the land which will be felt for years to come. Its influence has been felt in the halls of legislation, through the press, in the social circle, and in the family. It has poisoned the fountains of public and private virtue, and has left a moral pestilence in the land which will be felt for years to come. Its influence has been felt in the halls of legislation, through the press, in the social circle, and in the family. It has poisoned the fountains of public and private virtue, and has left a moral pestilence in the land which will be felt for years to come."

Legal Advertisements.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—At public auction, on the farm in Hanover Township, three miles west of Schaumburg Station, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, on

WEDNESDAY, March 20th, 1861,

Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

One Hundred Head Imported and best Improved

DURHAM CATTLE,

Which include Short Horns, Milk Cows, Calves, &c. Also, Fifty Head of Native Cattle, Illinois raised,

SOUTH DOWN AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, AND ONE SOUTH DOWN RAM.

All the property of George Sherer, late of said County.

Time will be given on Approved Paper.

EDWARD I. TIRKHAM,
JOHN GRAY & SHERER, } Executors.
SCHAUMBURG, Cook county, Ill.

MASTER'S SALE. State of Illinois, Cook county, ss. In Chancery. Circuit Court, Cook County, March Term, A. D. 1861. Thomas Dyer, Complainant, vs. Francis Dyer, Defendant. Bill for Divorce. Affidavit of non-residence of defendant having been filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, notice is hereby given to said defendant, Francis Dyer, that the said complainant will apply to the said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the City Hall, in the City of Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and cause said bill to be taken as confessed against him. Dated this 5th day of March, A. D. 1861. JOHN WENTWORTH, Solicitor for Complainant. 213-3w

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND BOSTON FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Dispatch, Security and Economy.

THE ONLY LINE OUTSIDE FREIGHT HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

SALE AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AT DOOR.

The above line has been established by the Proprietors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, and will be run in connection with the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, and will be found to be as low as by any other route. Shippers will be careful to have their goods marked via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Line, and to see that their Freight Bills read the same.

J. J. CORNING, Gen'l Agent,
No. 51 Clark street, Tribune Building.
SAM'L WOOD, Local Agent, No. 6 Rialto Building.
PITTSBURG, Pa., 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT LINE ROUTE, VIA.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.

CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,

Are prepared to contract for the transportation of Freight to and from Chicago, via the above Route, at the lowest rates. Office No. 75 Dearborn street.

Chicago, March 1, 1861.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Beans, Grain and Seeds, No. 102 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

BAKER & SPAFFORD, Successors to Baker, Gregory & Co., Commission Merchants, For the sale of Grain, Provisions, Seeds, &c., No. 101 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Beans, Grain and Seeds, No. 102 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad

EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE

FOR THE SAFE DESPATCH OF FREIGHT BY THE ABOVE LINE, CONNECTING WITH THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD, AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.

Both in the United States and Canada.

As this Company have entered into contract with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, they will GIVE THEIR SPECIAL ATTENTION to the delivery of Freight at the Depot of the Company in Chicago, and will be prepared to receive and forward Freight by the Express Trains of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, leaving Chicago at 4:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, and connecting with the Express Trains of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, leaving Buffalo at 8:30 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, and arriving at Albany at 6:30 P. M. and at Boston at 6:30 A. M. next morning.

Through Bills of Lading will be given at the Depot of the Company in Chicago, and Freight will be delivered at the Depot of the Company in Boston, Hartford and Albany, without any charge for Cartage.

Shippers will write the word for months both on the Bill of Lading and on the Boxes, Bales or Packages, "Via Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Express Freight Line," to insure their being forwarded by this Line.

For further information apply to the Agent at the Depot of the Company in Chicago.

H. H. PORTER, Gen'l Agent.
CHAS. H. ODELL, Gen'l Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS FROM CHICAGO TO THE EAST.

THE PITTSBURG, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R. EAST FREIGHT LINES.

We are now prepared to offer Shippers superior accommodations for the transportation of Freight to the Eastern Cities. Having largely increased our facilities for the transaction of business, we are now prepared to receive and forward Freight with promptness and dispatch. Our Freight Depot is the most convenient in the city, being situated on the Canal, and in the immediate vicinity of the Railroad Depots, thereby saving the delay and expense of cartage. Shippers will find it to their interest to give us a call before shipping elsewhere. Rates will be as low as by any other responsible line. Shippers will be careful to have their goods marked via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Through Bills of Lading will be given at the Depot of the Company in Chicago, and Freight will be delivered at the Depot of the Company in Boston, without any charge for Cartage.

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Chicago, March 1, 1861.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—SENATE.—Two thousand copies of the Tariff bill were ordered printed.

Mr. WILSON moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Monday.

Mr. HUNTER hoped it would adjourn before as he wanted to return home before Monday.

Mr. WILSON said he made the motion at the solicitation of several Senators, and had no idea when they would be able to get down here.

Mr. DIXON offered a resolution that the usual message of the inaugural be returned.

Mr. CLINGMAN in giving assent did not endorse the sentiments which must, it carried by the vote.

Mr. DOUGLAS had come to the conclusion that it was a peace rather than a war session.

Without concluding the Senate went into executive session. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Major Anderson, up to the 4th of March, has continued to report of his condition as safe, and to express his opinion that reinforcements had better not be sent him.

The report of difference between the two Houses on the bill reorganizing the Patent Office was in reference to the extension of patents. The House had amended it, providing that no patent should be granted when the Commissioner was satisfied that both the inventor and assignee had netted $100 00. The Senate insisted on striking out the clause, and agreed to extend the patent in favor of the original patentee for seven years, upon the payment of $100 00. The Senate insisted on striking out the clause, and agreed to extend the patent in favor of the original patentee for seven years, upon the payment of $100 00.

The Committee of Conference, consisted of Messrs. Bayard, Cameron and Pugh on the Senate, and Cox, Francis and Phelps on the House, adopted, in place of what is stated, the following: All patents hereafter granted shall be limited to fourteen years from the date of issue, and all extension of such patents is hereby prohibited." The Bill was then passed. A report from the Committee of Conference on the Patent Office Bill was agreed to. The Senate refused to concur in the House amendment to the Civil Appropriation Bill, providing that no part of the money appropriated in the bill shall be paid to any officer in the Patent Office.

The Secretary of War has directed Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans to pay for work done on the Custom House, and also the Marine Hospital, and to receive the same offices, in connection with the Postal service, amounting to between $200,000 and $300,000, have been returned to this city.

The Postmaster-General to-day appointed Cabinet officers were to take effect on the 4th of March or not until their successors were appointed; because only they have been attending to the business until the closing hours of their respective departments have been.

Gen. Dix will receive the New York appointment, and will not leave Washington for the present. He remains on private and professional business, and will probably not enter upon the duties of his office. President Buchanan departed on his journey to-Wednesday this p. m. He was escorted to the railroad depot by two companies of the Washington companies, together with the Committee from their locality and prominent citizens generally. The parting was quite affecting, overall hand-shakings and bypassed and deeply affected by the manifestations of friendship, and when his bowed willow to the large crowd at the depot, he was visibly affected, and further testified their respect by vigorous cheers.

The resignation of Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, was this morning filed in the State Department.

Capt. Ley, of Va., by a fatal rush a Brown Democrat, but as old as Gen. Scott, he resigned.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, and resolved to support Governor Dix. A large number of citizens of Kentucky and Indiana are here urging the promotion of Maj. Robert Anderson to Brigadier General. Gen. Scott strongly urges this upon the President, as recently published officially, for treachery, as the designations have all by two gallant officers, the President and General Scott, and other distinguished gentlemen. Gen. Scott, in addressing one of the delegations this P. M., exhorted them to retain by the Union and to remain allegiance to it fraternity towards all citizens. Representative Lovejoy, who occupies apartments in the same house as Gen. Scott, has spoken highly of the conduct of the latter, and declared the Union in 1832 and 1861, and his eloquent tribute to his bravery and patriotism.

The newly confirmed Cabinet are overpowered with visitors to-night. Martin G. Crawford, one of the Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy, arrived here to confer with the Administration, has arrived here.

Mr. Greeley and Senator Grimes had a long interview with President Lincoln to-day, during which Greeley pressed Fremont for the French Mission, and received assurances that Fremont would be not averse to the appointment.

It is understood that the Cabinet are unanimously opposed to the proposition to call a Peace Congress, and that they will advise the President to that effect.

The Kansas Famine.

ATCHISON, March 5.—A meeting of Committees of relief from all parts of Kansas, being about 150, and representing twenty-four counties, was held here last night, and a report of a resolution to be offered to the General Conference by General Pomeroy and the other members of the General Committee, fully endorsing the system of relief already adopted by the Committee, forwarding all moneys and supplies for the relief of Kansas to be sent to them. They regret that conflicting statements have been made by persons who, as they consider it may have a tendency to stop the supplies, which are yet so urgently needed.

From California—No Senator Elected.

FORT KEARNEY, March 6.—The Pony Express from California was arriving under the solemn sanctions of an oath, were as he desire that rest upon their guard, and the frill vested that was bearing secret to its friends received a warm welcome from leading cannon.

The point at the point you should defend. Freedom is always within the Union.

It is asserted, but doubtfully, that John Bell pronounces in favor of declaration of war, and declares he will urge Tennessee to prepare for conflict.

While the unfortunate portions of the Inaugural Address were being delivered, several Southern gentlemen telegraphed Gov. Pickens not to attach any importance to it until after the action of the Confederate States.

Mr. Seward in reply to the Massachusetts delegation, said he hoped and believed before the close of the first year of the present administration the country would be restored to peace, Massachusetts and South Carolina would again grasp hands of fellowship.

Mr. Seward does not yet say anything until Mr. Chase assumes his position. A large amount of claims have passed since Friday, when Mr. Dix declined paying any more.

Lieut. Slemmer presents the name of Lieut. Meredith Chief Clerk of the War Department.

There was an animated discussion at the White House to-day on the propriety of transferring Mr. Bates to the Supreme Court, and putting Mr. Seward in the State Department.

Mr. Seward was summoned to the White House last night. The impression is the call related to news from Fort Sumter.

Previous to the 4th of March, Gen. Scott and others received telegraphic dispatches containing the names of the Cabinet officers, which were posted at the Capitol. In connection of the Cabinet officers, which were posted at the Capitol. In connection of the Cabinet officers, which were posted at the Capitol. In connection

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

A GOOD ANSWER.

We have under our charge a law firmly established in attachment to Government. Treason has given place to patriotism, and inhostility to courageous wisdom. The nightmare which has so long brooded over the nation is shaken off, and the light of a glorious day has dawned upon the freemen of America. The beginning of the new Administration has been as propitious as the hopes of the most ardent patriot. What have we to expect in the near future?

Let us not disguise the fact that the traitors, who have carried things with a high hand during the graceless close of Mr. Buchanan's term, will not willingly yield the ground they have gained. Having obtained the shadow of power, they will not see the substance wrested from them without a struggle. The oath of office taken by Mr. Lincoln, the plain requirements of the Constitution which he is bound to uphold against every foe—everything, indeed, impels him to treat secession as a nullity, and to proceed in the execution of its duties as though no such thing had ever been known or dreamed of in the United States. What then? The revenues must be collected; Anderson must be reinforced; the naval station at Pensacola must be restored to its rightful owners. What then? Mr. Jeff. Davis intimates in no equivocal terms his purpose to raise an army and *invade the North*. He talks lustily about the "sword and torch among" "their densely populated cities and towns." The English fleets which were to drive the American navy from its ocean have vanished. The pirate privateers which were to make havoc of American commerce, have not responded. Subjugation by force of arms—Southern powder and Southern steel—this is the threatened retaliation against those who will not permit the Constitution to be overthrown. Blow up Washington, burn Cincinnati, ravage New York, put Boston and Chicago to the sword!

Now we have this to say to the Bonbdils and parricides one and all. The first gun fired by an invading army on the soil of the loyal States *will be the death knell of slavery from South Carolina to Texas.* Secession and all its adjuncts will be swept from the face of the earth. Try it if you are so mad. We are bound by the Constitution, which we love, to let you and your institutions alone, but if you do dare, by putting your feeble threat in execution, to rouse the spirit of insatiable revenge, upon your heads be the dreadful consequences. That we are not alone in holding this view of the case we quote a paragraph from a writer in the *Democrat*, of Nashville, Tennessee. Says this clear-sighted patriot: "Let me tell you [Davis] when you lift "your arms against 18,000,000 of free peo- "ple, living, as you say, in 'cities and "towns' which it took years of industry "and millions to build,' I say, when you "and your fellow madmen lift your arm "against them, your brothers and sisters "—bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh' "—you sign the death warrant to the prosperity of the Gulf States and their institutions; you inaugurate a system of wholesale abolition, and carry out the dearest "wishes of *the most ultra madmen of the North, and you know it. Yes, you and your slave knaves!* but like the affrighted buffalo, you shut your eyes, and rush headlong over the precipice to certain ruin." If this is the entertainment to which lovers of the American Union are invited—much as we regret it, much as we could wish it were otherwise—we say, in God's name let it come. It is an old saying that the tree of Liberty requires often to be watered with blood. If, in the Providence of the Almighty, it has come our turn to water it, let it be so well and thoroughly done that the next generation shall not have to do it again.

The assurance of the Montgomery cabal seems to be wholly without bounds. We are told that the permanent Constitution which they are organizing provides that *in all United States territory south of Kansas and Utah slavery shall be established by law!* If we could for an instant admit that the seceding States were a foreign power, would not so extraordinary an assumption as this be the precursor of war? And if such foreign power should attempt to assert its jurisdiction over a hair's breadth of our soil would not the whole nation fly to arms? Such is the evident purpose of the traitors; and it may be properly asked whether "peaceable secession" could ever be attained while such monstrous pretensions are set up. No! The conspirators have hazarded their all on the cast of the die. They are determined to upset the fabric of this free government if they are strong enough to do it. Whether they can accomplish the gigantic villainy, or whether they and their barbarous institution shall be swept out of existence, remains to be seen. They can have what they choose—peace and security or war and destruction. If they initiate the strife let them look well to all the consequences.

A CHANCE FOR PATRIOTS.

It is within the recollection of most men of the present day that when Gen. Jackson took his stand against the South Carolina nullifiers in 1832, the whole country rallied to his support, and carried the government safely through the crisis. The bitterness of party-spirit at that period was certainly equal to anything the country has subsequently witnessed. The animosity between Whigs and Democrats was sleepless and unrelenting. From the iron-willed head of the Democratic party down to the humblest private in the ranks, there was no such thing as tolerance of Whig men or Whig doctrines. When, therefore, Gen. Jackson issued his famous Proclamation, announcing his inflexible resolution to enforce the laws of the United States with all the power of the nation, a favorable opportunity was presented to his political opponents to embarrass his administration, if not to destroy the party which had placed him in power. But to the imperishable honor of the old Whig party, history records how, to a man, they rallied to the cause of their country, encouraged and sustained the iron-Chieftain with bold overthrow them in political contest, rank the patriots in the patriot, and forgetting all differences as to mere questions of policy, joined heartily and resolutely with their late opponents in patriotic endeavor to save her Union and preserve the government on which it rested. Whatever may be the opinions of the present generation as to the political theories which the Whig party struggled long and so unsuccessfully to maintain this one fact in its history places it beyond doubt or cavil in claims to a position not at all unworthy its particulars. The Democratic party rallied as one man unitedly to the support of the administration, but it was their own President they were sustaining, and party feeling could have had no influence upon their action. Where the latter may have been quite as patriotic as the former was this difference between the two—the sentiment of the Whig party would not be exhibited on any other hypothesis than that of the most unselfish patriotism, that of the Democratic South.

The same opportunity that was given to the Whig party in 1832 to rise above its feelings and prejudices, and perform a service of the highest importance to the country, is presented to the Democracy of the present day. Let them forget all party differences, let them rally to the support of the country and sustain the President in the execution of his constitutional duties, as the Whig party rallied around Gen. Jackson, or will they, for partizan ends, suffer treason to laugh at Constitution and laws, to hurl defiance at the President, and to consider the shorts for the overthrow of the government? It is a glorious opportunity for a party almost reduced to a mere corporal's guard, to make good its claim to a loyal spirit, to a patriotic intent. Will the Democratic party, like the Whig party in the days of Nullification, accept the opportunity? We shall see.

LET THE EMIGRANTS COME.

The year 1859 was distinguished for a vast emigration West; but from that year, it steadily declined, reaching its lowest figures in 1860. We have now the facts to show that in 1860 it was nearly double what it was the previous year, and fruitful whatever point of view we survey the interests of the West, it becomes apparent that the lowest point of depression has been reached, and our people may look for a steady improvement in their material and social welfare.

The West has never offered stronger inducements to emigrants than it does now. Probably not over a third, perhaps not a fifth, of the land in our own State has been brought under cultivation. The hard times of the past three years has brought down the price of farms both improved and unimproved, to a very low figure compared with those ruling previous to 1857. As emigration has again set in and the crops of the past year were abundant and very superior in quality, there can be no doubt that the prices at which lands can now be bought are lower than they will ever again reach in the lifetime of the present generation. From five to fifteen dollars per acre, about the average of present prices, they will be sure to rise to twenty, to fifty, within the next ten years. The rise alone will make a handsome fortune for those who, within a year or two, make their homes upon the prairies of the West.

Added to the low price of land is the well known fact that our railways run through our prairies in all directions, so that in Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, and Eastern Iowa, there is probably not a farm that is fifty miles from a railable cash market. The proceeds of a year's toil need not be half consumed before it reached a buyer who is ready to hand over the full value.

The insecurity of property and the political disturbances in the Southern States, will doubtless induce an unusual emigration there to the Northwest. Our people will give them a cordial welcome. Here they will enjoy advantages which they can never have in the Slave States. Our population is now largely composed of people of Southern origin; and there can be no doubt that they will influence their followers to escape from the thousand nameless evils with which the "peculiar institution" environs them.

Thousands of people in the eastern States are looking to the West as their future home. The return of prosperity in those States will enable them to dispose of their effects there to advantage, and invest the proceeds in western property. Here it will be sure to appreciate rapidly, and hence it furnishes a controlling reason for their removal. Within the last four years, leading men from every town and hamlet in the New England and the Middle States have visited the West, and the coolness and the beauty of our prairies are well understood, and now that prosperity has returned, thousands in those States will be anxious to come here and share its blessings.

For some years past our citizens of foreign birth have been writing to their friends in the old world, and there too, a knowledge of the resources of the West has been widely diffused. There can be no doubt that Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota will receive a large majority of the European emigrants, and they make a very industrious, economical and valuable population.

From all these sources there can be no doubt that the population of the West will receive a vast addition to her wealth and productive industry within the next few years. We should be glad to see a million at least added to the population of Illinois within the next ten years. Those best acquainted with the resources of our State, and the good opinion of her entertained abroad, are satisfied that the census of 1870 will count in Illinois at least three millions of people. That number could find prosperous, happy homes in the Prairie State, and still there would be room for as many more. Again we say LET THE EMIGRANTS COME.

New York City Officers.

The New York *World* mentions the following names as prominently spoken of for the valuable New York City Offices:

Collector—Moses H. Grinnell, George Opdyke, Benjamin Nathan, Hamilton Fish, Frederick Penn, Shepherd Knapp and Hiram Barney.

Surveyor of the Port—Amos P. Williamson, Jas. Humphrey, John A. Kennedy, Moses Wakeman, James W. Nye, Benj. F. Camp, and Edmund J. Porter.

Naval Officer—Alexander A. Schultz, James A. Briggs, Augustus F. Dow, and Col. Pinckney.

United States Marshal—Owen W. Brennan, Richard Kelly, Thomas Acton, Wm. H. Albertson, John Commerford, J. Hobart Ward, John Quackenbush, and Capt. Jarvis.

United States District Attorney—Wm. M. Evarts, A. Oakey Hall, Judge Slosson, Daniel Ullman, E. Delafield Smith, Rufus F. Andrews, and C. C. Nott.

Navy Agent—John A. Butterworth, William H. Aspinwall, Francis B. Spinola, and Alfred Wells.

Post Master—Benj. F. Welch, Jr., and Joseph Hoxie.

The Banks of the United States for 1861.

The Annual Report on the condition of the banks throughout the country, prepared, we believe, by Mr. William M. Gouge, of the Treasury Department, was presented to the House of Representatives on Friday, and ordered to be printed. The following is a synopsis of this important document:

RETURNS FROM 1,834 BANKS AND 128 BRANCHES.

Capital	$422,400,000
Loans and Discounts	583,000,000
Specie	56,000,000
Real Estate	24,000,000
Due by other Banks	46,000,000
Notes of other Banks	28,000,000
Cash Items	12,000,000
Specie	13,000,000
Circulation	207,000,000
Deposits	253,000,000
Due to other Banks	39,000,000
Other Liabilities	21,000,000

In this synopsis are embraced all the banks in the country, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, four small banks in Delaware, one or two in Maryland, ten in Georgia, three in Alabama, and two in Tennessee.

From $207,000,000 in 1851, the banking capital of the country has increased to $422,000,000 in 1860, nearly doubling itself in ten years. The number of banks and branches has increased in the same time from 700 to 1,962, or nearly trebling itself in ten years. The amount of bank circulation, which was $58,000,000 in specie, which was $58,000,000 in 1851, has now risen to over $56,000,000.

Shares of Church Members.

We have seen various statements of the number of Southern slaves in connection with Christian Churches. We give the following from *The Educational Journal of Forsyth, Georgia:*

Connected with the Methodist Church:

Methodist North, in Virginia and Missouri	20,000
Methodist South	207,766
Missionary and Bible Societies	15,000
Old School Presbyterians (C. Synod)	117,000
New School Presbyterians (C. Synod)	12,000
Baptists	4,000
Cumberland Presbyterians	4,000
Protestant Episcopalians	7,000
Protestant Episcopalians (Confederate States)	10,000
Other Denominations	40,000
Total Colored Membership South	449,766

Good for the Sons of Malta.

The Sons of Malta of New Orleans have given evidence that although they may like the treason that feeds certain profits by, they cannot relish murder! Witness the following correspondence which has been received by the Mississippi Lodge of Philadelphia:

[Seal.] GRAND LODGE I. O. O. M.,
GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1861.

P. Schaeffer: I am here to notify you of the fact that you have been fined one hundred dollars by the Grand Lodge for the non-payment of your dues. The same is due and payable on the first day of February next, or you will be suspended. Yours, &c.,
A. P. [illegible], Grand Secretary.

A Female Assassin.—The N. Y. Tribune reasonably acknowledges that the conduct of a party of Female Secessionists in Mobile, on the occasion of the passage of the Star of the West with troops for Fort Sumter, was "disgraceful and unwomanly." Those ladies, it says, "have a right to their opinions, but they have no right to insult the flag of the country, or to assail with opprobrious epithets the men who are risking their lives in its defense. Their conduct was that of the lowest class of women, and they have no claim to be treated as ladies." Perhaps not; but they are certainly entitled to be treated as women. Their sex is their protection. Their conduct was that of fiends, but they are women, and as such must be treated. Their sex is their protection. Their conduct was that of fiends, but they are women, and as such must be treated. Their sex is their protection.

FROM WISCONSIN.

**Grand Blockade—Gov. Letts Republican Enactments—Democratic Legislature—Democratic Governor—Democratic Senator—Democratic Members—Democratic Majority

Spalding's Prepared Glue
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

As these will send FREE to any address all who are afflicted with Nervous Headache, may be CURED, and relieve at the cost of one cent, a remedy which will cure them in the shortest time and guarantee you no accident.

They relieve ALL troubles arising from Nervousness, such as Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Hysterics, Fits, Epilepsy or St. Vitus' Dance, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long study, investigation and carefully conducted experiments, arising from the many years' having which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ADDITION OF ANY OBJECTIONABLE DRUGS RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have the signature of HENRY G. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A BOX will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY G. SPALDING,
No. 43 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsement of
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS
Will convince all who suffer from
HEADACHE,
THAT A
SPEEDY AND SURE CURE
IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

NASHVILLE, Conn., Feb. 9th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I was troubled with the Sick Headache for 15 years, but I went to send you two dollars for which please send me a box of your Cephalic Pills. I have used the Pills I got of you before, and find them to be the best I ever used. Send them by mail, and oblige

JAMES PETTEY.

RAVENNOR, Pa., Feb. 9th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING:—I have used one box of your Cephalic Pills, and I have received a great deal of benefit from them. I am

Yours, &c., JOHN R. FISHER.

SPRING CREEK, Hamilton County, O., January 8th, 1861.
H. G. SPALDING, Sir:—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. All I have used heretofore have given me relief.

Yours, &c., JOHN R. FISHER.

P. S.—I HAVE BEEN ONE HALF OF YOUR PILLS, AND FEEL MUCH BENEFITED.

SALEM, Trumbull County, O., Jan. 28th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING, Sir:—I have been troubled for years with Sick Headache, and have used many remedies, but found only TEMPORARY RELIEF. I HAVE USED ONE BOX OF YOUR PILLS, AND FEEL MUCH BENEFITED.

Yours, &c., M. M.

Delta Tunnel, Wyandot County, O.
Reverend G. Moss, Dec. 25th, 1860.
H. G. SPALDING, Sir:—I have used one box of your Cephalic Pills with unfeignedly favorable results. I am satisfied that they are a valuable remedy for the Sick Headache, and I cheerfully recommend them to the afflicted.

Yours, &c., REV. G. MOSS.

Cephalic Pills would have been a GREAT BLESSING to me, had I known of them before. Send me a box by mail, and oblige

Yours, &c., J. P. FULLER.

TUSCARORA, Bath, January 14th, 1861.
MR. SPALDING:
Sir:—I have used your Cephalic Pills, and find them to be a valuable remedy for the Sick Headache. I am satisfied that they are worth FIFTY DOLLARS A BOX to any person troubled with that complaint.

Yours, &c., A. E. WHEELER.

Vineland, Mass.

(From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.)
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were sold. Cure of Headache in all its forms.

(From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.)
They have been tested to more than a thousand cases.

(From the Democrat, St. Clair, Mich.)
If you are afflicted with the Sick Headache, we would say try the Cephalic Pills; for they not only have been in use of no ordinary demand.

(From the Reporter, Providence, R. I.)
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkable effective remedy for the Sick Headache. Many persons who have used them pronounce them a sure cure.

(From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.)
We cheerfully endorse Mr. Spalding, and the merits of his Cephalic Pills.

(From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.)
We are sure that sufferers will find the Cephalic Pills to be a sure cure.

(From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.)
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all others.

(From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.)
Spalding's Cephalic Pills are truly a valuable remedy.

(From the Cleveland Chronicle, Ohio.)
Spalding's Cephalic Pills are fast taking the place of all other remedies for the Headache.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save its cost in one month.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!!!

"A Summer on Three Rivers Since."

At Hospitals, Hotels, Steamboats, Railroads, Manufactories, Private Families, Workshops, Offices, Stores, Schools, Colleges, Churches, Public Halls, Depots, Steamships, Packets, Yachts, Factories, Machine Shops, Foundries, Printing Offices, Publishing Houses, Banks, Insurance Offices, Telegraph Offices, Express Offices, Gas Works, Water Works, Mills, Mines, Quarries, Railroad Cars, Omnibuses, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Sleds, Tools, Machinery, Furniture, Toys, Pictures, Books, Shoes, Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Leather, Paper, Rubber Goods, Glass, Crockery, Wood, Iron, Steel, Brass, Copper, Tin, Lead, Zinc, Silver, Gold, Ivory, Bone, Horn, Shell, Stone, Marble, Slate, Cement, Plaster, Canvas, Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Satin, Fur, Feathers, Hair, Wool, Cotton, Linen, Hemp, Jute, Rope, Twine, Thread, Yarn, Tapestry, Rags, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Fans, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Fishing Tackle, Guns, Pistols, Swords, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Soaps, Candles, Matches, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, Meerschaums, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Wallets, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Stationery, Envelopes, Blank Books, Printing, Lithographing, Engraving, Embossing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Perforating, Numbering, Boxes, Barrels, Kegs, Casks, Tubs, Pails, Buckets, Measures, Scales, Weights, Baskets, Bags, Packages, Labels, Signs, Transparencies, Show Cards, Checks, Drafts, Notes, Bonds, Certificates, Receipts, Bills, Circulars, Cards, Posters, Programmes, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Reviews, Quarterlies, Annuals, Almanacs, Directories, Gazetteers, Maps, Charts, Globes, Atlases, Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Cyclopedias, Grammars, Spelling Books, Primers, Readers, Arithmetics, Geographies, Histories, Biographies, Novels, Romances, Poems, Dramas, Operas, Songs, Ballads, Hymns, Anthems, Chants, Psalms, Tunes, Music, Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Double Basses, Flutes, Flageolets, Fifes, Piccolos, Clarionets, Oboes, Bassoons, Horns, Trumpets, Cornets, Trombones, Ophicleides, Bugles, Drums, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, Bells, Gongs, Chimes, Harps, Lyres, Zithers, Dulcimers, Accordeons, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Aeolian Harps, Metronomes, Tuning Forks, Pitch Pipes, Music Boxes, Music Stands, Music Racks, Music Desks, Music Cases, Music Stools, Music Chairs, Music Benches, Music Rooms, Music Halls, Music Saloons, Music Schools, Music Teachers, Music Professors, Music Masters, Music Mistresses, Music Pupils, Music Scholars, Music Students, Music Lessons, Music Lectures, Music Concerts, Music Conventions, Music Festivals, Music Societies, Music Associations, Music Clubs, Music Companies, Music Troupes, Music Bands, Music Leaders, Music Conductors, Music Directors, Music Managers, Music Agents, Music Publishers, Music Sellers, Music Stores, Music Houses, Music Warerooms, Music Depots, Music Saloons, Music Offices, Music Counters, Music Shelves, Music Cases, Music Boxes, Music Rolls, Music Portfolios, Music Envelopes, Music Covers, Music Paper, Music Pens, Music Pencils, Music Rubbers, Music Erasers, Music Penknives, Music Scissors, Music Paste, Music Mucilage, Music Gum, Music Wafers, Music Seals, Music Sealing Wax, Music Boards, Music Cards, Music Tickets, Music Checks, Music Drafts, Music Notes, Music Bonds, Music Certificates, Music Receipts, Music Bills, Music Circulars, Music Cards, Music Posters, Music Programmes, Music Pamphlets, Music Newspapers, Music Periodicals, Music Magazines, Music Reviews, Music Quarterlies, Music Annuals, Music Almanacs, Music Directories, Music Gazetteers, Music Maps, Music Charts, Music Globes, Music Atlases, Music Dictionaries, Music Encyclopedias, Music Cyclopedias, Music Grammars, Music Spelling Books, Music Primers, Music Readers, Music Arithmetics, Music Geographies, Music Histories, Music Biographies, Music Novels, Music Romances, Music Poems, Music Dramas, Music Operas, Music Songs, Music Ballads, Music Hymns, Music Anthems, Music Chants, Music Psalms, Music Tunes, Music, Music, Music!!!

IN ORDER TO PLACE THE
BEST FAMILY MACHINES
In the World
Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER STITCH SHUTTLE MACHINE to the extraordinarily low price of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

THESE LETTER A MACHINES CONTAIN
Recent Valuable Improvements.

We would ask for them strong, continuous, elastic and durable seam, alike on both sides, and the fact that they will execute a wider range of work than any other Machine for family use.

Stitch No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines, for heavy goods, with elegance and certainty, and range in price from $50 and $60 to $70 and $80.

Stitch No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine for Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price, complete, $75.

THE SINGER MACHINES
Have the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch by any and every test, and which cannot be ripped without cutting the thread at every stitch. Located in the principal cities of the United States, and in the principal towns of each State, they are always in order, and may be used for several years without repairs.

THE STANDARD MACHINES,
Sold by the Singer Manufacturing Company, are the only machines which have been awarded a first premium at the great Fairs of the American Institute, New York, and the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, for the last three years in succession. Office and Warerooms, 458 Broadway, New York.

I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,
Containing full particulars, mailed free. Address

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

Or, No. 6 South Clark street, (under the Sherman House,)
Chicago.

JAMES BOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.
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Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
WILCOX & WILSON'S PATENT.

Try it!!

Try it!!

Try it!!

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 6, 1861.

The Bank Statement of any kind was expected to-day, but it is not forthcoming to-night for distribution; but its appearance is prospective and not little effect. There should be but a fortune and continued accession from the banks on the New York Stock market, and its effect upon the money market will be felt in a short time. Next week is more than that; and how long this brief suspension is to prevail, no one can foresee.

The discharges market has been steady. Selling price 1; buying 99½. If anything the market is firmer.

Gold continued, buying; selling ¼ @ par.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.—We published a dispatch this morning, stating that the Arctic Bank, Wisconsin, had made up the defalcation of its cassettes, and of course its bills will pass as other currency.

ST. LOUIS.—The Democrat of yesterday says:

The Exchange market is rather easier, with sales of sight drafts at ½ @ ¾ premium. Eastern exchange is generally low on the East and South, but some of the banks of issue sell at ¼ @ ¾ cent. on the East, and slightly on New Orleans. We declined to sell.

CINCINNATI.—We quote as follows from the dispatch of yesterday:

There was a considerable increase in the demand for money to-day, and with a falling off in the supply of currency, the market assumed a more active position for good paper than we have had occasion to record for some time past. Rates ranged from 6 @ 10 per cent. per annum, according to the character of the paper offered. The tendency is apparent that the demand liberally at present rates, but the drain has not been manifested by the banks, the currency being kept at home, the whole, being light. As a consequence, there is, just now, a scarcity of currency, but this cannot be said to be the case long.

The scarcity of currency weakened the tone of exchange, and rates ranged from ¼ @ ¾ per cent. as other causes to operate in this direction, the supply not having a tend materially upon the demand. Eastern exchange is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ per cent. buying, and ¼ @ ¾ premium selling. Baltimore is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ premium, and selling at ¾ @ 1 premium. Philadelphia is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ premium, and selling at ¾ @ 1 premium. Boston is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ premium, and selling at ¾ @ 1 premium. Louisville is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ premium, and selling at ¾ @ 1 premium. Southern is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ premium, and selling at ¾ @ 1 premium. Western is better, New York sight buying at ¼ @ ¾ premium, and selling at ¾ @ 1 premium. Eastern

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861. NO. 50.

Chicago Tribune,

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The telegraph tells us that there will be no Extra Session of Congress. Mr. Lincoln, we take it, will be unwilling to shoulder the immense responsibility of carrying on the Government, in this crisis in our national affairs, without the advice and assistance of the Constitutional Representatives of the people. War impends. He cannot move an inch toward the fulfillment of the obligations of his official oath to execute the laws in the seceding States, without bringing down upon his head the hostilities that have so long been threatened. He cannot shirk the duty to execute the laws in those States as well as all others, without incurring guilt, which he will not willingly assume. He must reinforce Fort Sumter at all hazards and at any cost. The will of the nation will demand that. The gallant Anderson and his men must not be left to starve, cooped up in that fortress, nor must they be suffered to remain unassisted where, by and by, they will fall a prey to the men who thirst for their blood. Fort Pickens, now threatened with attack, must be held and strongly reinforced. Lieut. Slemmer is no less gallant and deserving than Anderson; and his case will demand instant attention. Peace is now maintained only by submission to insult and wrong—by an exercise of patience that will soon be worn out—by negation of governmental functions, and the continued encroachment upon national honor. This condition cannot last. The spell must be dissolved. The power of the traitors must be broken. The national honor must be vindicated, and the laws firmly but kindly enforced. Mr. Lincoln cannot imitate Buchanan, and stand still shivering with fear. He cannot retreat and admit the legality of secession and the powerlessness of the Government; basest duty and truth forbid that. He must go forward; and in his way stand obstacles which will require the aid of Congress to overcome.

But this is not all. If secession continues, as it will, the commercial and industrial interests of the country must be cared for. The Southern market for Northern manufactures will, in a great measure, be cut off. Admit Southern willingness to buy the products of our forges, workshops and looms, and their ability to pay is not proved. Capital in the far South will be paralyzed by the alarms of war, if not decapitated by actual clash of arms. New England, especially, but up more earnestly than Pennsylvania and New York, will demand a market for what they produce; and the West, depending more upon the Atlantic States than upon Europe for the sale of her surplus, will second the demand. They will ask Reciprocal Free Trade with all the tropical countries on this continent, and the inauguration of a new commercial policy. Mexico now with, we hope, a stable, certainly with a liberal government, hating the North no longer since our assurances, in the election of Lincoln, that filibustering will be expelled, will unquestionably express her willingness to enter into a treaty by which she will be opened to our manufactures, sending us her products in return. Brazil, always looking at us with a jealous eye, may be induced to break down the barriers which have made Northern commerce with her but a trifle. The Spanish Government once offered free trade with Cuba—a concession that cannot be too highly valued for its money with. The slaveholders of the South never let the proposition see the light. The state paper containing it has been stolen from the archives in the State Department. Convinced now that we have no desire to seize nor revolutionize her colonies, Spain may be willing as a bond of continued peace to renew the offer. To see about the great plans which are behind the arrangements at which we have merely hinted, and to direct the events which the first month of Lincoln's administration will precipitate, the presence of Congress at Washington is indispensable. Again, the mouth of the Mississippi being closed and its channel being obstructed by the efforts of a rebellious and hostile population, a new outlet for the trade of the Valley of the Mississippi and for all that immense country bordering on the Missouri, must be provided. The improvement of the Illinois River and the opening of a steamboat channel on the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, are the natural expedients to which a resort will be demanded by all the Middle States and the cities of the Atlantic seaboard. And these great works cannot be delayed. Their pressing importance is already recognized, and the outcry for them is already heard all over the West. The trade of the two valleys and the prosperity of the Western cities must not be permitted to suffer by a day's hesitation. To order the surveys, to complete the necessary arrangements with the State of Illinois for the occupation of her property, and to take such other steps as the commercial emergency demands, the assembling of Congress will be a necessity.

One more: The tariff just enacted is a measure which requires peace for its perfect working. In a state of confusion and disturbance, it will be found full of flaws and imperfections. The retention of the Super Duties—unpardonable and unbearable abominations when the position of Louisiana is taken into account—must be aimed for by their repeal, and if necessary by a bounty on Sorghum Sugar, which Congress may offer. We predict an early appearance of the proclamation calling the members of that body together. Nothing but success and now expected in settling the national difficulties the long king is back.

HARPERS' CIVILIZATION.

The *Weekly Journal of Harpers' Obelisque* outdoes itself. Always notorious for its servility to its very, its zeal against the heroes of free soil and free speech, has lately been stimulated by a hint from the South that it was not doing enough. A few number of the *Weekly* were returned upon the publishers for some imaginary shortcoming, and in the issue of "next week" (March 16) to the *Ledger* boys say, they endeavor to make amends, but in a manner so abominably untruthful, that they deserve the contempt of every decent man. A leading case, on the last page, represents the Southern client in the company of bonfires and tavern engaged in a drinking bout—his face flushed with glass in hand, mandlin drunk, toasting with foolish grimace upon his boon companions. The whole is beneath even Pennsylvanian Mendacity, and is a silent proof of the abysmal filth required to pollute them.

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Legal Advertisements.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Peter Reed and Andrew Reed, of Peru, in the County of La Salle and State of Illinois, by their certain chattel mortgage deed, bearing date the 2d day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said County of La Salle, on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1860, in Book "Y" of Mortgages, on page 180, did convey to the undersigned, Jacob Reed, of the same place, the following described personal property, to wit: [Here follows description of property.] And whereas, the said Peter Reed and Andrew Reed have failed to pay the said Jacob Reed the sum of money mentioned in said mortgage deed, and have failed to perform the conditions of said mortgage deed, and have failed to perform the conditions of said mortgage deed, and have failed to perform the conditions of

Chicago Tribune.
THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865.

THE INAUGURATION!

HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME

HIS RECEPTION

THE BALL

THE PROCESSION

THE WEATHER

THE PRESIDENTIAL CABINET.

CONGRESS.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The City.

ROCK RIVER SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—The eighteenth annual commencement of this Institution, and the fifteenth of the present management, took place on Wednesday evening last, at the Court-house in the City of Rock Island, Illinois, and was participated in by the students of Rock River Seminary and Female College. A large and appreciative audience were in attendance, and the exercises were interesting. The exercises were, as usual, opening prayer by Rev. James Pratt, of Trinity Church; the conferring of the M. D. upon Dr. Charles Cleaveland, of Rock Island; the valedictory address by Prof. Allen.

NORTH SIDE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—During the absence of Mr. Perkins, Superintendent, the boys in the Reform School got up a revolt against Mr. Worthington the Assistant Superintendent, and considerable of a scrimmage took place before the revolters were conquered. Three of the boys, named Flores, Malone and Gilfoyl, were brought before Justice Akin and sent to Bridewell for eight months.

RECEPTION TO HON. N. P. BANKS.—The Railroad men of our city gave a grand Reception to Hon. N. P. Banks and wife, at the Briggs House on Thursday evening. There was a large gathering of our best citizens, and everything passed off in a manner highly satisfactory to all. Speeches were made in reply to welcoming by Hon. W. B. Ogden, (who presided,) Gov. Banks, Judge Caton, James Robb, T. Y. Munn, Ebenezer Peck, William Bross and Rev. James Pratt.

THE WIDE UNION DEPOT.—The two blocks bounded by Madison, Canal, Randolph and West Water streets, we hear, should negotiations terminate successfully, are to be used for the new West Side Union Depot. The ground is now covered with large and substantial buildings, which will have to be taken down or removed. The present depot ground, just south of Madison street, will not be given up, and should the property mentioned north of that street be secured, it will be a fine stretch of land, giving ample room for all the necessary tracks. Washington street, which crosses the contemplated space, is to be vacated, which will allow the laying of five tracks side by side.

ESCAPED.—Thomas Hoyne, U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, has resigned his office, his resignation taking effect on the 20th ult. The Federal Court is consequently without an officer to execute processes, and will remain so until a new Marshal is appointed.

United States.

MICHIGAN.—Daniel Sartper, tax collector, was murdered on the night of the 23d ult., near Grand Rapids, one the 20th ult. He had a considerable amount of money with him, which was taken by the murderer. A man by the name of Lingen has been arrested as the murderer.... Gen. Cass arrived at his home in Detroit, on the 1st inst., and was cordially received by the citizens of his native city without distinction of party.... An address signed by the Governor, State officers, and nearly every Republican member of the Legislature, has been sent to Mr. Lincoln, recommending Mr. Chase for Secretary of the Treasury.

OHIO.—The establishment of Hoffman, Stone & Co., at Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. Loss $30,000—fully insured.... A national salute was fired at Cleveland on the 4th, in honor of Mr. Lincoln's Inauguration.... The City Council of Cincinnati have invited Senators Crittenden of Kentucky, and Johnson of Tennessee to accept the hospitalities of that city.

NEW YORK.—There have been a great number of Southern merchants in New York making purchasers early, with a view of availing themselves of the ordinance admitting goods to the "confederate" free of duty up to the 4th of March.... At the Erie Canal will be open for navigation some time between the middle of this month and the 1st of April. Boats are to be allowed a draft of seven feet of water.

CONNECTICUT.—At New Haven on the 1st a boiler explosion took place in the gun factory of the Whitney Arms Company, completely demolishing the building and injuring some twenty persons, many of them seriously, although killing none outright.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Legislature has passed the bill consolidating the mortgage tax on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. The Lewisburg and Erie Railroad bill has also passed. The Legislature has passed a joint resolution giving $60,000 for the aid of the suffering in Kansas.

VIRGINIA.—John Letcher and James A. Seddon, two of the Virginia delegates to the Peace Conference, the former President of that memorable body, returned to Richmond after its adjournment, and in speeches before the people denounced the Conference, and urged upon the people of "the Mother," &c., to take immediate steps for seceding and joining the Southern Confederacy. The Virginia Convention seems to make very little progress either way. Assurances come from the Union members that Virginia will not secede under any circumstances.

MISSOURI.—The Convention met on the 18th inst. Ex-Governor Sterling Price is President of the Convention. An attempt was made to release the members from taking the oath to support the Constitution, but it was unsuccessful. Luther G. Glen announced himself in the Convention as a Commissioner from Georgia, and the Convent...s adjourned to meet in St. Louis on Monday.... The Convention was at last accounts in the hands of the Committee of Thirty-three who had been adjourned to convene at ten A. M. to-day.

Kidnapping Excitement.

The colored people of our city were yesterday thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the reported disappearance of a mulatto woman by the name of Mrs. Betts, lately from St. Louis. The facts, as far as we could learn them, are as follows:

On Monday night of the present week a man, a stranger to our informant, called at the millinery establishment of Mr. Pinkerton on State street, in Snow's building, in company with a colored woman, and inquired of the residence of Mrs. McMillen. He was informed she lived in the house immediately South of the one they were in, No. 250, and they were seen to enter that place. Tuesday morning Mrs. Betts was found to be missing, and hearing of the late visit of a colored woman and a man to No. 256, her friends went there and were told no such person had been seen and that one Charley Smith, who boarded there, also inquired after by the colored people, was not at home. This was at eleven in the forenoon, and it was ascertained, only an hour or two after, a woman answering the description of Mrs. Betts was seen in the kitchen of that house, and Mr. Smith also. The colored citizens, having in mind the attempts heretofore made to run off sons of their number to the South, pressed an entrance to the place, and made a thorough search of all its apartments, but without finding anything to show that Mrs. Betts had been or was there at the time. Of course it seemed somewhat of a mystery how she could have been spirited away in so short a time and in so successful a manner. But that she was gone, nothing was more certain.

Smith, during the afternoon, made his appearance in the store of Mr. Pinkerton, where he was surrounded by a crowd of colored men and women, all boldly charging him with the crime of kidnapping, which he as boldly denied. He persisted in this stand until brought face to face with a Mrs. Sophie Thompson, a very good looking young woman, having but little dark blood in her veins, who plainly accused him of having attempted the abduction some time since, but which he was then unsuccessful. This was rather more than the accused could bear, and he turned upon his heel and left, before the woman had completed her story. His movements have been continually watched since, and at ten o'clock last night a number of highly excited citizens were patrolling the vicinity of his residence, expecting an attempt would be made to carry off Mrs. Betts—who was supposed to be there, notwithstanding the fact that she could not be found. As sufficient testimony could not be adduced to warrant an arrest of the implicated parties, the matter was thus far been allowed to rest in the hands of the colored people.

Escape of Prisoners from Joliet.

On Saturday night last, five prisoners made their escape from the State Penitentiary at Joliet. One of them was Benjamin Riley, convicted in this city for stabbing a man named Vail, in a saloon on State street. The wards of the prison, it is said, did not know the others are by name. The cells are made of wood, and they have been using the partition of the cells for fuel until the middle of June.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

THE CABINET APPOINTED AND CONFIRMED.

Gov. Chase Secretary of Treasury.

How the Inaugural was Received at Washington.

THE OPINIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The Inauguration Ball.

CHEERS AND INCIDENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

Executive Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Soon after the doors of the Senate Chamber was densely crowded to-day before the members were called to order. The utmost anxiety was everywhere apparent to learn the formation of the Cabinet. The galleries were about two-thirds filled. The Senate met at one o'clock P. M. A prayer was made by the Chaplain, especially in behalf of the President of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a Committee of Two was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make.

Messrs. HALE and DOUGLAS were appointed such Committee, and immediately proceeded to perform their duty. The Senate here took a recess till 4:00 P. M.

On the Senate again coming to order, Mr. HALE reported that the Committee had performed their duty, and the President had informed them that he would forthwith communicate in writing. After a short interval Mr. Nicolay, the private secretary of the President-elect, appeared, when on motion of Mr. HALE the Senate went into executive session. At half past four the following gentlemen were confirmed as members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet:

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.
Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury.
Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.
Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.
Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.
Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.
Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General.

The votes were unanimous for all except Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each of these gentlemen, that number objecting to them because they were unwilling that any one from Slave States should go into the Cabinet.

A large crowd assembled around the doors anxious to hear the result of the session.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Buchanan was at the Capitol this morning for three hours, and was detained till five minutes to noon, attending to the business. He signed every bill presented to him.

No bills making public appropriations were lost. The bill amendatory to the act for the collection of duties on imports was suppressed in order to become a law. That to correct verbal errors in the Tariff act was passed.

Several members of the House of the late Congress were to-day engaged in drawing up a manifesto to be presented to the leaders of all parties on a basis for a Union party organization.

Soldiers were stationed on house-tops on the line of the Presidential procession, to act as sharp-shooters in case of riotous proceedings.

Several hundred visitors from New York started on General Scott's special train this evening. Great numbers left the city on the evening train.

The opening sentence of Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural is: "The people of the United States," was the signal of prolonged applause, the good Union sentiment thereof striking a responsive chord in every heart. Every where, after defining certain actions to be his duty, he said "and I shall perform it," there was a spontaneous and uproarious manifestation of approval, and so throughout the entire document, and has produced a most favorable impression. Mr. Lincoln is generally conceded that he has laid down the only policy for himself he could have made, and he certainly will be true to his oath of office and, that, in doing so, he has mingled littleness with firmness admirably. The Inaugural was published here in Extras at 4 p. m. to-day.

DETROIT, March 5.—The Inaugural was published here last evening. The Republicans are in rapturous over it, and the Democrats apparently find little to condemn. The *Advertiser* (Republican) this morning says: "Mr. Lincoln's position is such as will meet a cordial response in every patriotic heart in the land," and claims that while he is temperate and conciliatory towards the South, he proposes no concessions. The *Free Press* (Democratic) fears, from the tenor of the Inaugural and construction of the Cabinet, we shall have secession of Border States and war, while seceded States will be left as a desideratum of war and prepare for war."

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The President's Inaugural was published in extras yesterday afternoon, and was received with cheers of delight by persons of all parties. The *Republican* (Douglas Democrat) says: "We fail to see in it any disposition to forego party platforms and party politics solely, but its general words and studied sentences seem to have been prompted by the sole idea of meeting the expectations of the Republicans who elected him. We hoped for a more conservative and more conciliatory expression of sentiment. Much will now depend upon the putting into practice of the ideas advocated, that will test the question be it one of expediency or of right, whether the facts can be held or retaken, or revenue collected without bloodshed."

The *Democrat* (Republican) says: "We can only say this morning that it meets the highest expectations of the country both in point of statesmanship and patriotism, and that its effect upon the public mind cannot be other than satisfactory in the highest degree."

The *News* (Bell-Everett) defers comment until an official copy is secured.

PEORIA, Ill., March 5.—The Inaugural of Mr. Lincoln was received here, and given general satisfaction. The reading of it caused much enthusiasm. Republicans and Douglas Democrats are united in opinion as to the merits of the document, and all parties speak in the highest terms of the address. The Union (Dem.) says nothing this morning about it. The *Transcript* (Rep.) endorses it, every sentence of which is so grave that it will be well to see what Mr. Lincoln said, that the people come forty miles to get copies of the message.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—A salute of thirty-four guns was fired at Lafayette to-day, in honor of President Lincoln and his Inaugural.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—Republican papers here are greatly pleased with the Inaugural. The Democratic papers find little to object to cause a secession of the Border States.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—The Inaugural, published here last evening, was received with much satisfaction by the people.

The Democratic paper at Madison comes out this morning in support of the new Administration.

QUINCY, Ill., March 5.—The Inaugural address was received with much enthusiasm. The Republican Gun Squad fired 34 guns—one for each State—in case Gov. Anderson. The Inaugural paper waited till morning, it being an evening paper, for the message, and sold a large number of extras. It says the "Republicans are delighted with its tone, while it will be seen from our dispatches that people of all parties are in raptures over it," &c. The more mild Democrats say they are pleased with the message, and better feeling appears to pervade all parties. The Democratic paper has not commented upon the address since its reception.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 5.—The Inaugural Address was issued here in extras last evening. The Republicans received it with the liveliest satisfaction. The Douglas Democrats say it is a guarantee to us that the man for this great national emergency has been found. The *Herald* (Dem.) says the President's Inaugural is a document to be imposed, save for the want of dignity which so far they seem to have abdicated.

The Execution of Ott the Murderer.

[From the Peoria Transcript, 2d.]

An immense crowd of people assembled at Pekin yesterday, to witness the execution of John Ott, who was convicted of the murder of the Ordendorff family, consisting of a wife and two children, at Delevan Prairie in Tazewell county.

A scaffold was erected in one corner of the jail yard, and surrounded by an enclosure eighteen feet high. During the morning previous to the execution, a large number of people were present, who loudly proclaimed their dissatisfaction at the arrangement, and expressed a determination that no public execution should take place. In consequence of the feeling, the Sheriff forwarded a requisition to Washington, Tazewell county, commanding the Rifle Company of that place to be in attendance, also sending an urgent request to the various military companies of Peoria to be present on the occasion, to aid in the enforcement of the laws and to quell the mob, which they compiled with, on being placed under the authorities direction and Adjutant General Mather of Springfield. The National Hines, Captain Cunningham, left on the steamer Wabash at eleven A. M., at request of the authorities of Pekin, it having been discovered that there would be a concerted action of the populace at some time during the night. On their arrival at Pekin, there was not a symptom of excitement, the crowd or the previous evening having quietly dispersed.

The Washington Artillery Company were quartered at the American House, and the Peoria companies at the Court House, under the orders of the Adjutant. At ten minutes past five in the morning, the jail yard was disturbed by the noise of falling timber, and in less than five minutes, and before the military could be prepared to act, the gallows enclosure around the scaffold had been demolished, as "the mob, consisting of not more than thirty or forty men, dispersed as quickly as it had made its appearance. A daylight the crowd began to thicken, but with the exception of various expressions of determination that the execution should be public, there was no appearance of discord. The military surrounded the jail, and cannon were placed at the entrance of each case of 4 feet.

At eight o'clock the reverend gentleman, whose attentions to the criminal have been unremitting arrived at the jail. The crowd at this hour numbered from 5 to 6 thousand people, who manifested no disorderly disposition; their attention being somewhat occupied by the troops, who were going through various evolutions.

At ten o'clock the Sheriff mounted the scaffold, and placed the rope to the beam. The excitement for the moment was intense, and military were placed on guard at the foot of the scaffold, and sentries placed around the entire yard; thus taking every precaution against any assault upon the jail, which might have been contemplated.

At fifteen minutes to eleven o'clock, the procession moved across the jail yard, and Ott mounted the gibbet with a firm, undaunted step, conversing freely with the clergyman, and those around him. He addressed the crowd in fervent prayer to God, at the conclusion of which Ott addressed the multitude in a firm, even voice, declaring that he alone was guilty of the guilty man, and that Green, nor any other persons was concerned in it. Precisely at eleven o'clock the drop fell, and his guilty soul was in the presence of his maker. The crowd quickly dispersed, and in a few moments all was quiet, and orderly as usual.

A WORD TO HUSBANDS.—When you go home to tea, and find that Mrs. Smith hasn'tcooked by a single turn of the wrist, in producing some of those scrofulous looking biscuits, which are your especial aversion, and as you with a familiar nod recognize the eruptive countenance of your old enemies, don't go off into one of those paroxysms of rage and disgust; but, on the contrary, mildly, yet with becoming dignity, place your hand in your pocket, and extricate from its long confinement the dime which shall place Mrs. S. in possession of a package of DELAND'S CHEMICAL SALERATUS, with which she cannot fail to have perfect success in making biscuit, pastry, &c. Manufactured by D. R. Deland & Co., Fulport, Monroe Co., N. Y. DeLand & Co.'s Saleratus is now for sale by most of the dealers. Sold at wholesale by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a Lozenge, is of all the modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* or Cough Lozenges allay Irritation which produces Coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5, 1861.

The money market has been quiet to-day in all its departments. There is still a very great scarcity of paper for discount, and the demand seems to be in exchanges. That moves very slowly for buyers do not like to pay the present enormous rates, viz., 1 per cent. premium. It must fall at least to half the present price before the demand can become active. It was decidedly dull this morning; but there was rather more inquiry toward the close. The general feeling is that it cannot remain many days at the present rates. Active shipments must soon commence, when our friends may hope for a rapid return to living figures.

The buying price to-day is 99¾ the latter to parties in New York.—We quote as follows from the *Tribune* of Saturday:

NEW YORK.—We quote as follows from the *Tribune* of Saturday:

There was a better inquiry in the offering of good securities of all kinds to-day, and prices were firmly maintained. Most of the offerings were taken at or within the bank rate of 7 per cent. The general tone of the money market at the close was firm, with a good demand for all kinds of paper, and a limited supply. The banks generally are in a very strong position, and are in a condition to meet any demand that may be made upon them. The Sub-Treasury is receiving more than it pays out, and the Custom-House receipts are also large. The Treasury Department has also received from the Assistant Treasurer at Boston $1,000,000 in coin, and will receive $1,000,000 more from the same source next week. The Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia has also sent $1,000,000 in coin to the Treasury Department, and will send $1,000,000 more next week. The Assistant Treasurer at this city has received $1,000,000 in coin from the Treasury Department, and will receive

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Practical Results.

Receiving information that Mr. John B. Lane, of Rochelle, La Salle County, and brother-in-law of V. O. Lore of Plainfield, Will County, whose experience we have heretofore had occasion to notice, had engaged in the manufacture of syrup from the Chinese Sugar Cane, to a considerable extent, we have taken pains to ascertain his operations. Mr. Lane has been, and is now, engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, employing steam power for that purpose. A large number of farmers being anxious to engage in a cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane as an experiment, looking to further operations by the results produced by these experiments, Mr. Lane was induced to increase the extent of his steam power, by an additional boiler, and the putting up of the requisite machinery for crushing the cane, and cleaning, evaporating and cooling its products.

THE MACHINERY USED BY MR. LUCE.

The cleanser and evaporator used by Mr. Lane are the invention of Wm. Hodges and P. W. Gates, of this city, and consist first of the cleanser, which is a square box, about eight feet long, four wide, and fifteen inches deep—(this size, of course, can be varied according to circumstances). Running longitudinally in the bottom of this box are coils of two inch pipe perforated with three inches of holes in the bottom of these holes being continuous and connecting with the boiler, which works the engine. In this pipe steam is admitted, and the cleanser is pumped full of juice from the crusher rats. The juice, after boiling for about 25 minutes, and all of the scum taken off, is passed through a faucet or pipe to the evaporator, which stands at one end of the cleanser and two feet below it. The evaporator, like the cleanser, is of oblong shape, with greater dimensions of surface, but less of depth, it being very shallow, and the bottom of heat bottom or rocker shape. Through the center of this run, fore and aft, connecting steam pipes, numbering twelve or fifteen lengths, the steam entering the center pipes first, giving them a stronger heat than the more outside ones, thereby causing a stronger boiling action in the center than any other part, and throwing the scum to the outer edge of the evaporator, and allowing it to be scooped into an vat or channel, and is therefrom drawn off. Of course, as the juice has previously passed through the cleanser, very little scum arises in the evaporator. Another plan Messrs. Hodges and Gates have introduced, is to do away with the cleanser entirely, attach an L to the evaporator, with no steam introduced into the L, thereby forcing the scum into the L, and skimming it thence. From the evaporator the syrup is drawn into a cooler below, into which is also introduced a divider or giving to the corn grower and manufacturer equal parts, "And then, down into barrels ready for market. This process for making syrup is very simple, and seems to answer the purpose well, although Mr. Luce thinks it capable of improvement.

RAISING CANE.

As we have remarked, Mr. Luce does not engage in the cultivation of cane himself, but simply manufactures into syrup whatever is brought to him for that purpose by the farmers in the neighborhood. The first cane raised in that vicinity, was two years since, but the crop did not turn out well, and very little of it was manufactured into syrup, and that of a very inferior quality. Last year a more general and careful trial was made, though no person cultivated more than three acres, and many not more than half an acre. The average yield to the acre was about 200 gallons.

The amount manufactured by Mr. Luce this year was 25,000 to 30,000 gallons, and the material furnished to produce that amount of syrup was raised within a radius of five to seven miles of the village of Earlville. The soil which Mr. Luce deems the best is timothy soil, subsoiled. This soil is easier of cultivation, and will produce more and better corn than any other, although timber soil produces a good crop. The heavy prairie yields a large crop, but the syrup is not so sweet nor of so good a quality, especially for crystalization, although it is much improved by planting the corn nearer together—in this way the stalks do not grow so fat and bulky, but of equal length. We may here remark that the soil and geographical range for the successful cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane correspond almost exactly with those of the ordinary Indian corn. It thrives with great luxuriance on the rich bottom or prairie lands with the drawback we have mentioned above,) or in moist loamy or dry loamy or gravelly soil, well manured. On the latter class of soils, however, it will prove more profitable to the cultivator if he apply a moderate quantity of bone dust, wood ashes, phosphate of guano, or some superphosphate of lime. With these aids it will grow, on gravelly soil, to a good crop—a better article of cane—if not so prolific—than the richer and heavier soils. A southern exposure is of great advantage, and should be secured where possible, with timber belt at the north and west.

THE AMOUNT RAISED IN LASALLE COUNTY.

The estimated amount of syrup manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane in LaSalle county during the past year, on a careful estimate, reaches from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons. Of this amount Mr. Luce manufactured from 20,000 to 30,000 gallons; Scott & King of Mendota, 6,000 to 10,000 gallons. Harris, Glover, and many others, smaller amounts, varying from 1,000 to 5,000 gallons each. As a result of this extensive culture, Mr. Luce says that nearly three times the amount of syrup is now consumed in the country that there was previous to the introduction of its cultivation and manufacture. Farmers that did not use three gallons a year previously now consume fifteen or twenty.

THE FUTURE.

The amount raised last year will, without doubt, be much increased this, as the results have been highly satisfactory to those who engaged in it, Mr. Luce is making every preparation to meet the demands upon his time and machinery, and we may consider the manufacture of syrup from the Chinese Sugar Cane, to an extent at least fully sufficient to supply the home demand, as a fixed fact in LaSalle county.

There is one fact stated to us by Mr. Luce, and connected with his experiments, which we regard as of much importance: cane which has been frozen and otherwise damaged, if made into syrup, and refined in the manner employed by refiners, makes a syrup as good as that which is manufactured from the cane in the best condition. The refining process thoroughly expels every offensive quality. This he has ascertained by several trials.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

No efforts have been made by Mr. Luce, or any other person in LaSalle county, to make sugar from Sorghum, beyond a few experiments which met with indifferent success. In order to test the question thoroughly he thinks an establishment should be made on a large scale by the application of the necessary machinery, such as is employed in Louisiana and other sugar producing States or countries. The necessary skill and experience in an establishment of this kind can be obtained without any difficulty, and ascertain precisely under any circumstances, and of course this difficulty is greatly lessened by the lack of manufactory and skill. It is hoped that some public spirited man or company will give this matter their attention, and thereby results which may be data to act upon more fully hereafter.

THE FARM.

Farming Topics.

The advantage of spring ploughing is, that it is a fine day of labor—with the farmer. The days of the farmer, of course, are much alike, and equal, are not proportioned to the season other occupy. The farmer cannot see, then the ought to do, direction up God from. The true, in the fall months, is timed with sap, and the wood at the coldest season of winter. Seasons but wood the farmer, and the farmer, and of course, the Northern States small farmers should be all to obtain in this season. Spring ploughing is not to be compared with that in autumn or spring. Those of large size should be moved but in the spring, when the ground is soft and mellow. It would cost much more to move them in the fall. The roots are open and old and dead. The soil will not run well, for the roots will not hold it. A wound does not heal over in the fall. The sap will flow out in the spring, and the wound will heal over. Any farmer who has cut down a tree in the fall, will find the stump full of water in the spring. Insects will breed in the stump, and the tree will be ruined more or less. The feeding power of the tree is to the same extent decreased, and it will not be able to sustain the same amount of top, leaves and leaves. These must be diminished correspondingly by heading back or shortening. In preparing a place for the reception of the tree, avoid the use of old traps. Dig a hole considerably larger than the clump of the trees roots, and from fifteen to twenty inches deep, placing the roots, if in a wind land, in one large, the soil in another, and the subsoil in a third. The hole should be filled with a mixture of the soil, subsoil and earth from the surface, well rotted compost manure, to the height where it is proper to place the tree. With the hand or spade, throw the earth over the roots, forming of a little cone, on which to set the hollow in the centre of the clump of roots. If this is done some weeks, or even months before the tree is set, all the better. If the ground is dry, or if the roots have been much exposed to the air since the tree was taken up, soak the roots in water for a day or two, or even twelve or twenty-four hours. Cut off all bruised and broken ends of roots smoothly with a knife, and shorten the longest, so that the clump of roots may have a somewhat circular form. In cutting a root, always cut with a slope on the under side, and bring it out with a slope, to the upper side, so that the fibers which may shoot out from the edges of the cut, shall strike downward into the ground, instead of upward, as they would were the cut made as it commonly is. With good, rich soil, fill up under, among, around, and above the roots, straightening them out and the fingers, and placing them in a fan-like and natural position, being very cautious not to leave any, even small, hollow places among them. Fill in carefully, and press the soil firm with the ends of the weaker part. At this stage of the work, if you have patience, it is an excellent plan to make a circular dam around the edge of the hole, and keep it full of water for half hour or more. In setting evergreens, this, by some, is deemed almost indispensable, unless the ground is moist. At least, put in a little more earth, pressing it around the tree with the feet. After this, throw on an inch or so of loose soil, to prevent the sun and wind from making it baking up around the roots, and then mulch with coarse manure, the freer the better, to keep the ground moist and warm. Make the circular dam around the tree, or the mulch, if it is needed, then let some rain slowly fill the soil into the hole upon the roots, while another constantly pours in water, from the spout of a pail. In a few days, the tree will have started into new growth, and the soil will have settled sufficiently to support it. The fundamental principle to be generally observed in transplanting, is to head back the top of the tree in proportion to the loss of roots which have been destroyed by being removed. Some fall trees may be moved much more safely than others. Young or old trees, or of any kind, if they point to be in the flattening order: Fruit, Quince, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Nectarine, and, last of all, Apricot. Evergreens should always be set in the spring. Bushes should always be set in the spring. Bushes of a moderate growth, and for which a special care is required, should be set in autumn or spring. Those of large size should be moved but in the spring, when the ground is soft and mellow. It would cost much more to move them in the fall. The roots are open and old and dead. The soil will not run well, for the roots will not hold it. A wound does not heal over in the fall. The sap will flow out in the spring, and the wound will heal over. 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